241 /153 cont./
796 has long since been forgotten; today the Christianized natives render
178 thanks for their harvests in church.

241 The main crops grown in Tonga today are: yams (Dioscorea alata L.), kapa (Alocasia macrorhiza Schott), sweet potatoes (Ipomea batatas Poir.), manioc (Manihot dulcis Baillon [?]); taro (Colocasia esulenta Schott) and bananas (Musa species). The coconut palm (Cocos nucifera L.) is planted to a great extent. In addition, the following [items]
241 262 are more or less important for the food of the Tongans: breadfruit tree (Artocarpus altilis), mango tree (Mangifera /154/ indica L.), maize (Zea Mays L.), sugarcane (Saccharum officinarum L.), pumpkin (Cucurbita pepo L.), watermelon (Citrullus vulgaris), pineapple (Ananas comosus), peanut (Arachis hypogaea L.), orange (Citrus species), papaya (Carica papaya L.), fekika (Eugenia malaccensis L.), vi (Spondias dulcis Forst.), tava (Pometia pinnata Forst.), ifi (Inocarpus fagiferus), vaine (Passiflora species), apele Tonga (Annona reticulata L.), 'avoka, si (Cordyline terminalis), cabbage, onions, tomatoes. (407)

407. See itemization, p. 234 ff.

241 A "gatherer economy" properly speaking does not exist alongside
222 cultivation. The breadfruit tree, the mango tree, tomatoes, oranges, papaya, fekika, vi, tava, ifi, vaine, apele Tonga, 'avoka and si are not only planted, but also grow more or less wild in the luxuriant growth on the plantations, and these the natives, of course, like to
[137] harvest. (They also gather the fruits of the kuava tree Psidium Guajava L. which was introduced by Europeans and now grows only wild.)

248 They continue to plant the paper mulberry (Broussonetia
249 papyrifera) (for making bast fabric), several pandanus varieties (for making mats), tobacco and kava (Piper methysticum) for preparing the kava drink. (408)

408. See p. 144ff.

/178 cont./

Fishing with Dynamite:

226 The natives ignite the fuse cord of a dynamite charge and throw
389 the explosive into the sea. The killed fish rise to the surface.
[656] (Sometimes practiced, though forbidden by law.)

Catching Sharks:

'anga:

226 The natives sail out to the high seas in a sailboat and beat
[825] the water with a ring (made of coconut husk), which produces a certain noise that attracts the sharks. With bait (for example, pork) they lead them to the side of the boat, catch them with a noose and kill them.

Catching Octopus:

makafeke:

The octopus hook (makafeke) consists of a conically sharpened stone approximately ten centimeters long on which are fastened two pieces of a tiger mussel ("back") and on which are also tied a root piece of the coconut palm and several of the palm pinnae as "tail" (some 50 centimeters long), as well as a couple of pinnae as "legs," so that the whole resembles a rat. Early in the morning, at low tide, they punt over the reef in an outrigger, hold the hook on a string in the water, at a depth of approximately 20 to 50 centimeters, and move it jerkily. The octopus seizes the "rat," is taken off the hook and killed.

226 Gathering octopus (a'a feke), Mussels, Algae and Crabs:
222 Women in particular scour the shore reefs on the surf side of
462 the islands (liku) at ebb tide for sea food. With a stick or an iron rod (tao ukame'a, see above: sengai) they poke octopus out of reef hollows and kill them. The Tonga women also hunt for mussels (for example, kuku) and seaweed (for example, limu) and dig for crabs

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[222]
[462]
/178 cont./ (for example, hulali) in the sand of the shore.

Some fishing methods are used far more than others. In this
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connection the following figures were obtained on days chosen at random in April 1952 ('Uiha) and May 1952 (Fungamisi):

/179/

Fishing method:	Number of times employed:	
	in 80 cases in 'Uiha/'Uiha	in 32 cases in Fungamisi/Vava'u
sengai	30	2
kupenga sili	22	2
tao uku	13	-
'a feke	6	4
ama	3	2
kupenga toho	2	-
taumata'u	2	5
'aukava	1	-
talaki	1	-
kupenga leleaki	-	8
kupenga tapo	-	3
Dynamite	-	2
fakatele	-	4

226 This survey cannot show clearly the frequency of present fishing methods in the Tonga Archipelago, but at least it shows that the natives are still very familiar with the sea and use various methods.
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Among these apparently only the shooting of fish under water (sengai) and the use of dynamite were introduced in Tonga during the European period; diving with goggles and the use of the sling (sengai) were probably taken over from the Samoans about 15 years ago, and the use of dynamite is probably also of a more recent date. The sengai method has become quite popular on several islands of the Archipelago (especially among the younger natives) and has now and then outstripped the fishing with nets, probably used more often in former times, (462)

462. See J. Martin, loc. cit. II. p. 279.